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A MONTHLY MARKET-JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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Uses for Blue Crocidolite Asbestos

By L. W. Dennis and Arnold W. Koehler, Jr.
of Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., New York City

Altho Blue Asbestos has been known and various grades have been sold in the American market for a number of years, consumption is greatly retarded by inadequate knowledge of the various new applications developed abroad, principally thru pioneer work done by the Cape Asbestos Company of England and Capamianto of Turin, Italy. These researches, over a period of 20 years have uncovered a whole new line of sales possibilities which have never been explored in the American market.

In order to understand just wherein Blue Asbestos (Crocidolite) differs from the White Chrysotile, it is first necessary to consider its composition. Ordinary White Canadian Asbestos has 14% water of crystallization against 4% in blue and 40% magnesia against 2% in Blue. Blue is a sodium iron silicate, while white is a hydrated magnesium silicate.

These differences in chemical composition result in differences in tensile strength, in heat resistance and in acid resistance of the two materials.

Because of its high resistance to heat, plus its acid resistance, the Blue asbestos makes a very desirable heat insulation material for use around acid plants and other places where acids are likely to come in contact with the heat insulation material.

In the form of slabs or mattresses, blue asbestos has been used in Europe for years, in power plants as locomotive insulation, and as a general insulating medium, altho it is not so well known in America. The British and Italian Navies are almost exclusively equipped with blue insulation, according to reports from England, and the same is true of chemical plants.

Acid and Alkali Resistance.

Of all the properties of Blue asbestos, it is safe to say that its resistance to acids and alkalies is the most important. In some of the processes described in the fol-

lowing other products are being used at this time, but this is uniformly due to ignorance of the proper material. Where crocidolite can be tested the results will automatically justify its adoption. The filtration of tartaric and citric acids will serve as an example. The usual material used in this country is plain cotton cloth which lasts for only two filtrations. On substitution of blue cloth for cotton, over 120 filtrations have been achieved without changing cloths, and filter-aid has been entirely dispensed with.

Production of Sulphuric Acid.

Of the many substances used as catalysts, only one has survived the test of experience—Blue Asbestos. Blue Asbestos exposes a large surface, is resistant to sulphuric acid, and does not disintegrate if overheated. It also has the strength to resist strains due to mechanical handling and the fast flowing of gases.

Production of Nitric Acid.

Blue Asbestos is used in nitric acid plants as a cement, a putty and a packing. A soft putty for joints contains:

White Asbestos	Powder	20	pts.
Blue "	Fibre	10	"
China Clay		10	"
Linseed Oil		20	"

A cement for nitric acid plants contains:

Blue Asbestos powder
Sodium silicate 1.5 Tw.

Acid Plants in General.

In the production of hydrochloric acid, the usual stone absorption tower system is generally used, and the joints on these towers are invariably packed with Blue Asbestos in the form of rope with a light braided jacket, or plain fibre. Chimneys handling the fumes of corrosive acids are likewise packed. In these two applications alone, many thousands of pounds are used yearly. It is likewise important to remember that almost all acid and alkali plants handle their product with pumps, and that these pumps are almost uniformly packed with packing made from a blue asbestos base. The latter application

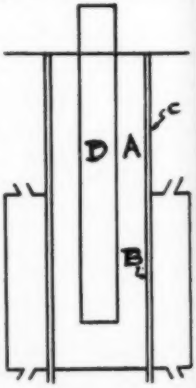
is the most recognized and widely used form of blue asbestos in the United States.

Filtration.

There are a great many filter presses on the market, and these presses are handling almost every conceivable liquid known. In the filtration of acids and alkalies, it is recommended that a blue cloth be used. This cloth is remarkably little affected, is extremely strong, and can be woven so tightly that it is possible to dispense entirely with filter-aid. As suggestions, the filtering of tartaric acid, of weak hydrochloric and sulphuric, and dilute nitric acids should be mentioned as well as almost all types of alkalies.

Electrolytic Processes.

Much engineering skill has gone into the designing of electrolytic cells for the production of chlorine and caustic soda. The availability of suitable diaphragms frequently determines the success or failure of an electrolytic process. As is well known the diaphragm serves to separate the anolyte from the catholyte by a porous partition. Such diaphragms are made from clay, cement and asbestos. The diaphragms must have strength but must not prevent wandering of the ions or diffusion. Where the electrolytic is stirred it is possible to get high current yields due to a flow of the electrolytic thru the diaphragm.



The Townsend cell (see sketch) will well illustrate the previous paragraph. In this cell the center compartment A forms the anode chamber. Its two ends and bottom are constructed of cement. The asbestos diaphragm B fits close to the iron cathode C. The graphite anode D is cemented in thru the roof. There is an improvement on the Hargreaves Bird cell by an oil filling device whereby the hydrostatic pressure on the two sides of the diaphragm is largely equalized. A thinner diaphragm can thus be used, which

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means a gain in voltage and a percolation of brine is attained which is practically uniform in all parts of the diaphragm. The unusually powerful agitation of the anolyte by the evolving chlorine prevents clogging of the diaphragm. The diaphragm consists of woven asbestos cloth painted with asbestos fibre and iron oxide. The diaphragm should be protected from undue strain which usually arises from badly designed covers for the cell.

Hydrogen and Oxygen.

Modern electrolytic plants may be broadly divided into two types, the filter press and collecting bell type. The former resembles in construction the ordinary filter press. A number of steel or cast iron plates are clamped together in a frame by means of an end screw, with an insulating joint ring and a diaphragm of asbestos between each plate. Each plate is recessed on both sides to form a space for electrolyte. One face of each plate is positive and generates oxygen, the other face is negative and evolves hydrogen.

Again in the Bell type cell diaphragms of asbestos separate the electrodes.

Peroxide and chromic acid are also generally produced on the electrolytic principle, and in these two processes blue Asbestos Yarn is utilized to prevent the electrodes from making contact.

Acid and heat resisting cements and putties always contain asbestos together with such substances as linseed oil and china clay. Other cements containing rubber and blue asbestos are also in use, and this reinforced by certain cements is used in the production of acid resisting tubes and pipes. An interesting use of blue asbestos is that of a jointing in acid pickling baths. Tanks for these baths are made from fine slabs of sandstone fitted together with rods and buckstays, and the joints are then packed with blue asbestos reinforced with a little silicate.

The fumes which escape from metallurgical manufacturing are nowadays largely collected by a large bag made out of blue asbestos cloth. This is particularly true

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with zinc fumes. In such cases it is obvious that blue cloth has many advantages over any other material as it is unaffected by the fumes and it is therefore not necessary to cool the gases before collecting them.

Of considerable interest to the chemical industry is the production of bakelite-asbestos articles, particularly those used in artificial silk plants. Bakelite articles used in such factories and coming into contact with acetic acid have a very short life indeed unless blue asbestos is introduced in their manufacture.

An attempt has been made in this article merely to suggest some of the various applications for blue asbestos. The field is a large one, and no attention has been given such recognized uses as the electrical welding trade where tons of yarns and powder are used yearly, etc.

Distribution channels interested in blue asbestos will find many further applications. Such a search will amply repay the effort. In this field the important factor is service, and in all cases the price factor is of completely secondary importance.

Furnace Tests on Asbestos Suits

A Correction

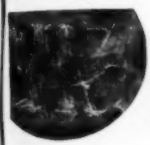
The article "Asbestos Garbed Man in Furnace" which appeared in our March number, contained, so we are told by the firm which manufactured the equipment,[1] certain inaccuracies, which should be corrected in the minds of our readers.

The statement was made that the suit tested weighed only 5½ pounds. It is quite true that a lightweight suit was made and tested, but the manufacturer tells us that in a suit of that weight it would not be possible for a man to more than walk thru a fire, or stay in it for say, 30 seconds, at the outside, as after that time his clothes underneath the suit would char.

The manufacturers have two equipments, developed as a result of nearly two years or more of experiment; one heavy, the total equipment weighing 52 pounds and the other light, the total equipment weighing 12 pounds.

[1] Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Supplies Limited, Slough, England, to which company we are indebted for the above explanation.

ASBESTOS



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In both cases the helmet and gloves are included in the weight and in the former (heavy) the boots are also included.

The heavy equipment enables a man without breathing apparatus to remain in the fire at a temperature as high as 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for as long a period as 2½ minutes, but most men can only stay for just under two minutes. With breathing apparatus the time would be extended to about double and the limitation would not be due to any difficulty in breathing but to the fact that the heat by then will have reached a temperature on the man himself which would prevent him remaining in a fire any longer.

The Raybestos Clinic Meetings for 1935, featuring the sound-on-film production "Getting the Brakes" and unique talks on Brake Designs and their functions, are being well attended by members of the trade thruout the country.

The brake clinic talk is enhanced by a series of seven boards on which is pasted a disc of black felt representing the backing plate. This is placed on an easel in full view of the audience and each brake design is built up with colored felts patterned from actual brake parts. As each piece of felt is inserted in its proper place, its purpose and interrelating function is explained. Question cards are also passed out, later collected and answered from the platform.

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Something New In Siding

In the Modernization Movement, manufacturers of asbestos cement products find a ready market awaiting them, both in roofing and siding, and the fact that asbestos cement products do not require painting at frequent intervals as does clapboard, makes the asbestos cement siding shingle an attractive "buy" for the home modernizer. Likewise it has been found profitable for the manufacturer to devise new and attractive types of siding of the asbestos cement type.

The siding pictured is one recently placed on the market by The Ruberoid Co.—an Eternit product, marketed under the name "Timbertex Thatched Siding." Its texture resembles the wooden shingle; its shape gives the effect of cypress shingles applied in the "thatch" method.

Asbestos Fibre Aids Explosives

By F. R. Cozzens

In oil producing districts, asbestos fibre is proving a valuable auxiliary to nitro-glycerin in the shooting of newly drilled wells. The shooting process is carried out by lowering a metal shell filled with the required amount of nitro-glycerin down thru the casing to the oil sand at the bottom of the well, the charge being exploded by a lead wire connected to an outside blasting battery. The purpose of the shot is to burn residue from the sand face, and to open up channels whereby oil can enter the well. To increase this effect, a packing of loose earth is poured in on top of the charge. This packing is supposed to seal the shot in the same manner as a "mud pack" acts in an outside blast, but it often happens that loose earth bridges in the hole, far above the proper place. At other times it forms a porous mass over the shell which wastes both heat and explosive force. Thousands of pounds of explosives are wasted annually thru improper packing and after years of experimenting with various sealing materials, asbestos fibre has been chosen as the only agent which meets underground requirements successfully in all fields.

For an "Asbestos sealed shot" the operator lowers the loaded shell in the usual manner, then pours in from three to five feet of asbestos fibre, short length preferred. Measurements are taken loose, and are judged by the inside diameter of the well. One or two barrels of silt are next poured down the casing, and the job is complete.

The weight of the silt compresses the fibre firmly down and around the oval top of the shell, thus forming an air tight seal. When exploded, all force and energy are confined to the proper chamber so that the oil sand gets full value of the blast. The charge "holds" better, that is, the packing is not blown out as an initial effect of the blast, and less explosive is required. This saving on nitro-glycerin alone often amounts to thirty dollars per well.

There is also a threefold saving on the packing itself. The cans of explosive are packed in asbestos fibre when

conveyed to the job. The same fibre is spread upon the derrick floor to catch residue while the charge is being loaded, and is afterward swept up and poured down the casing as packing for the shot.

Nitro-glycerin shells come in 6, 8, and 10 foot lengths, and are about one inch less in diameter than the casing of the well. As might be supposed, it is a dangerous job to lower a loaded shell, due to the fact that metal splinters, rough edges, etc., often contact the shell with force sufficient to cause an explosion. As a protection against this risk, the operator wraps the shell from top to bottom before being loaded, with a single thickness of asbestos roofing paper, tied with cord. This acts as a buffer against jars, and eliminates danger from friction sparks. Incidentally, the copper lead wire which conveys the blasting current from battery to shell is insulated with rubberized asbestos wrapper, which further lessens the risk of a premature blast.

Asbestos materials, because of lightness in weight, heat and acid resistant qualities, are well adapted to all forms of explosive work, especially so in the handling of liquid nitro-glycerin. In addition to substantial savings in cash and labor, asbestos products afford a high grade protection to oil field workers where safety measures are extremely difficult to carry out.

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Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	22¼	30	28½
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Asbestos Covered Magnet Wire For Motor Rewinding

By H. C. Charles

In the rewinding of electric motors some attention should be paid the cause of the winding failure. Usually the failure is due to age of the insulation, accident to the motor, fire in the vicinity of the motor, and, not infrequently, it is due to high temperatures in which the motor must function. In the present article we shall deal more generally with the latter phase.

Electric motors of the alternating current type are made, with respect to temperature rise, in two ratings, namely: the 40 degree C. motor which is guaranteed to operate continuously at full load with a temperature rise not exceeding 40 deg. C. Providing, of course, that the room temperature does not go too high, this motor will operate very satisfactorily with the ordinary winding. The second motor rating is 55 deg. C. and such motors will operate at full load with a temperature rise not to exceed 55 deg. C. These ratings do not mean that regardless of the ambient air temperature they will operate satisfactorily. The room temperature may, in some cases be sufficiently high to cause the motor temperature to exceed the same limit and yet not show a temperature rise, within itself, equal to the rated 40 or 55 deg. C. as the case may be.

It is a well known fact that the maximum current-carrying capacity of any insulated copper wire is determined by the maximum temperature which the insulation surrounding the conductor will withstand without breakdown. The electric energy taken from the line by an electric motor is changed into heat. This heat must be dissipated in the metal portion of the motor first and then transmitted to the atmosphere of the room, the building structure and in other ways made to disappear. The stator winding and rotor are entirely enclosed, and no air can reach these parts from without, as in the case of the general purpose, open type motor. In the totally enclosed fan type of motor the heat of the winding can only

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be released to the outside by being conducted thru the iron of the housing. The fan is located in one end of the motor and forces a strong current of air around the outer surface of the stator thereby cooling this surface. Thus the heat is dissipated. Obviously the cooler the room air, the cooler the motor will run. As the room temperature rises the temperature difference between the outer surface of the stator housing and the stator winding decreases and therefore the winding temperature is correspondingly higher.

Insulation used on magnet wire used in the winding of such motors has a safe upper limit above which it is not safe to go. For instance rubber insulation is made to withstand 60 deg. C. and some high-temperature rubber insulation will withstand 75 deg. C. Obviously, if we start with a room temperature of 20 deg. C. with a 40 deg. C. motor, the temperature of the winding will reach 60 deg. C. under full load rating at times, but more generally it will run below this sufficiently to make the motor a very practical piece of equipment. Where the room temperature is prone to run higher than this, it is desirable to purchase motors of a higher temperature guarantee.

Even with the best rubber insulation we find failures in wiring contained in conduit and the motor leads, for rubber insulation is not generally used on magnet wire. Magnet wire is usually covered with enamel and then cotton covered or double cotton covered. Quite recently this wire was made available in asbestos covered, and more recently still it is obtainable in enameled and cellophane covered. The latter is quite new and its ultimate usefulness in this service cannot be estimated at this time. Asbestos covered wire, however, has been in use a sufficient length of time to indicate that it has some very desirable characteristics. Asbestos covered magnet wire serves a very special service in the rewinding of motors that must work in high ambient atmospheres. Examples of this are in closed rooms driving fans and blowers; around furnaces where the motor is subject to some heat energy from the furnace; in power plants where the temperature runs quite high, and similar places.

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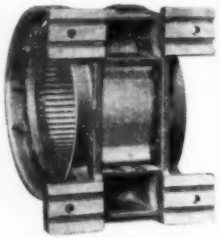
It becomes necessary to use a little more care in handling asbestos covered wire than when handling cotton-enamel wire, due to the possibility of injury to the covering when making sharp bends. Reference to the photo shows the stator slots into which the winding must be placed. There are numerous sharp bends in the coils but none of them so sharp but that with average care asbestos covered wire will serve in an admirable manner.



Another point which must be taken into consideration when using asbestos covered wire in the rewind, is that up to and including size 18 wire the overall size is identical with cotton-enameled wire; in sizes larger than this the asbestos covered wire is apt to be slightly larger in diameter than cotton-enamel wire and some trouble may be encountered in getting the wire down into the slots. With care, however, it can be done very successfully.

Apropos of "Queer Experiences of Asbestos Salesman" a reader suggests that the queerest experience he ever had was when he sold 30 tons of Crude No. 1 Asbestos at $3,250 per ton. He further observes that he doesn't believe any of the present readers of "ASBESTOS" will live to see it happen again.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automotive vehicles for March 1935 totalled 451,805 in the United States and Canada (429,830 in the U. S. A. and 21,975 in Canada); compared with 352,614 for March 1934 (338,434 in the U. S. A. and 14,180 in Canada).

Total production for the first three months of 1935 was 1,113,835 (1,063,139 in the U. S. A. and 50,696 in Canada); compared with 754,011 for the first three months of 1934 (724,356 in the U. S. A., 29,655 in Canada).

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

The summing up of the business situation which is given in the first paragraph of the National City Bank letter for May strikes us as being a most concise and informative report of business conditions thruout the United States, at the present time. We quote:

"The upward course of stock and commodity prices during April has supplied tangible evidence of an improvement in business sentiment as compared with March. While developments during March had emphasized the elements of instability in the business situation, and its dependence upon Government support, the emphasis in April has been upon gains made despite the difficulties and uncertainties. First quarter statements have occupied a prominent place in the news, and altho good reports were looked for they have been more favorable than expected. This applies to the earnings of industrial corporations as a whole, and particularly to the sales and unfilled order figures of a variety of important companies, chiefly among those making durable household goods, implements, electrical equipment, light machinery, and of course automobiles and automobile supplies. These industries generally have made the best showing since 1930. The upward movement in stock prices is due largely to their reports. Also the turn for the better in the commodity markets, which on the average have recovered the March losses, has for the present relieved the fear that a period of general price difficulty might be beginning. All these are good and natural reasons for improvement in sentiment."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

No changes of any importance have taken place. Prices are steady. Demand fair. Importations into the United States are running slightly ahead of last year at this time.

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GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

ASBESTOS

Insulation. High Pressure. Shipments are below normal with bookings for future delivery light. Prices firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market shows a seasonal slackening in demand, with a temporary decline in price. It is believed, however, that prices will strengthen materially very shortly.

Paper and Millboard. In this market demand is seasonally light with prices firm.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Asbestos-Cement Shingle sales for the first quarter of 1935 show a very appreciable increase over the first quarter of 1934. This increase is due practically entirely to the greater number of asbestos siding shingles that are being sold, the Hexagonal, Dutch Lap and American Method Shingles, which are generally used fo roofing purposes, showing about the same volume as las year. Government projects continue to take the majority of the roofing shingles. Indications are that the Government will adopt in the very near future a standard Fed Specification for Asbestos-Cement Shingles which will doubtedly have the effect of increasing the use of t type of product on Government projects since it will grea ly facilitate the purchase of asbestos shingles by the variou Government departments and purchasing officers.

A satisfactory demand continues for the industri products such as flat sheets and corrugated sheets whil the increasing sales volume on the newer types of asbestos-cement wallboards proves conclusively that a potentially profitable field has been opened by recent improvements in this type of material.

The above comments are sent us by various asbestos executives, closely in touch with the markets. Opinions from all readers are welcome and earnestly solicited.

Our March number (page 18) asked for information as to a process for "annealing asbestos fibre to cloth to make it fireproof." We have been informed that an English connection of the Keasbey & Mattison Company is familiar with this process.

Little Lessons in Selling

YOUR CUSTOMERS' COMPLAINTS

By John T. Bartlett

Holding a customer is, in many respects, a more difficult salesmanship task than making the first sale. To paraphrase a famous proverb, "The course of business relations never runs smooth." Situations come up; the customer is annoyed, displeased, perhaps wholly unsold, by a mistake of a shipping clerk, a misunderstood phrase, an untactful credit office letter.

One cannot accept entirely the doctrine, "The customer is always right," yet the attitude with which a complaint is approached should be a wholehearted desire to adjust to the limit of ability; to give the customer the benefit of the doubt; and never, no matter what the provocation, to suspect and accuse the customer of dishonesty.

Of course, there are dishonest complaints; but extensive research prompts the remark that dishonesty in complaints is not really very prevalent. Misunderstanding, on the other hand, is expensive. And quite sincere people, when a complaint situation involves themselves, have a bit of reasoning that is lopsided, to say the least—yet which must be accorded respect by the salesman.

The practice which some salesmen I know have of personally being the messenger in every complaint situation possible is a mighty good one. If a complaint is to be adjusted completely, there is no one who can deliver the goods better than the salesman. On the other hand, if a complaint can only be adjusted in part, or even must be refused altogether, the news can be delivered far better by the salesman.

He knows the customer, and the psychology which dominates him. He can soften the blow of refusal with tactful explanation. He can do a good selling job which convinces the customer that the house is thoroly sincere and is doing the best within its power.

When the salesman handles a complaint in the right way, the episode actually operates to increase the loyalty and all-round good will of the customer.

The Ric-wiL Company is not in the contracting business, and has no subsidiaries in competition with you.

Besides various designs of standard Tile Conduit —Ric-wiL makes two Heavy Duty Types—Super-Strength Tile and also Cast Iron, providing great physical strength for supporting traffic loads.

How Ric-wiL Cooperates with the Contractor

ANY pipe covering contractor can make money with Ric-wiL. We furnish complete installation instructions and, if desired, engineering supervision. You are able to offer, from among the various Ric-wiL designs, the proper type of construction to meet any price or engineering conditions which confront you.

One of several standard Ric-wiL Conduit designs is shown above —type S P C with sectional pipe covering. Various other types are also furnished, and other methods of insulation are offered, including Ric-wiL Dry-paC long fibre African asbestos, a waterproof insulation, hand packed, which retains its shape and keeps down costs. Unique features of Ric-wiL design keep *any* pipe covering dry. It is perfectly feasible to use a pipe covering of your own choice with the Ric-wiL system. Write for Bulletin 32.

The Ric-wiL Co., 1562 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland
New York San Francisco Chicago
Agents in principal cities

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RIC-WIL

CONDUIT SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STEAM PIPES

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

ARE YOU GETTING YOUR SHARE?

Congress passed the National Housing Act, and the Federal Housing Administration has put it into operation. Newspapers, magazines, trade papers, the radio, the bill-boards, direct mail campaigns are spreading the gospel of Better Housing. House-to-house canvassers of Better Housing Community campaigns are interviewing millions of property owners and obtaining pledges for modernization work. Financial institutions stand ready, under the modernization credit plan, to finance modernization and also under the mutual mortgage insurance plan supply the funds for new home building. All of this splendid effort is making home or business property owners improvement minded; it has interested them in modernization; it has created a desire on their part for the better living that goes with home improvement. Thru the methods enumerated above, the property owning public has learned that the National Housing Act provides a way to obtain funds for rehabilitation of the home or business property.

But, and it is a big but, all that is not enough, for it takes vigorous, untiring salesmanship in addition to get the order. It is the signature of the property owner on the dotted line that starts the actual work. It is the signed order that starts idle factories manufacturing the building products; that turns the wheels of transportation to speed these products to the dealer; that starts the architect to making plans, the dealer to rushing building material and supplies to the grounds; that causes the artisan to dust off his tools and start to work.

Are you getting YOUR share?

BUILDING

March awards for residential building construction almost doubled the volume reported in February according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. At the same time the residential total exceeded the March, 1934, volume by almost 15 per cent; in fact the March, 1935, contract volume for this class of construction, the Dodge organization reports, was the highest recorded since March, 1932, when the total for the 37 eastern states was only one million dollars greater than the volume of $32,207,400 reported for last month.

For the first quarter of 1935 residential contracts totaled $71,234,400 in the area East of the Rockies. This was a gain of almost 23 per cent over the total for the first quarter of 1934; incidentally an increase over the first quarter of 1933 of almost 78 per cent was shown while as compared with the corresponding

period of 1932 the current year's first quarter total was about 16 per cent smaller.

Total construction awards during March in the 37 eastern states amounted to $123,043,500.

For the first quarter of 1935, total awards amounted to $297,864,500 in the 37 eastern states as against $461,525,800 for the corresponding quarter of 1934. In this connection it should be recalled that a year ago the PWA program was approximately at its height.

PROGRESS OF THE A. C. N. A.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Asbestos Contractors' National Association was held in Washington, D. C., on April 24th and 25th. The meeting was well attended and the Board spent a very busy two days considering the problems facing the Association, such as the future of N. R. A., and the Codes, and other matters of importance to the insulation contracting industry.

Among various matters on which definite action was taken the following are of particular interest:

1st. At the request of the Insulation Contractors' Divisional Code Authority a committee was appointed to develop a Code of Workmanship which would set up definite standards for the application of insulating materials on the job.

2nd. The Secretary was instructed to request each affiliated Local Association to submit recommendations for a specification for different types of insulation work, such as minimum thickness of blocks, cement and sectional covering for various temperatures, etc. Reports received from the various Local Associations are to be summarized and discussed at the next meeting of the Association with a view to developing a set of standards for use thruout the industry.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Chicago, Ill., early in September, 1935.

We urge every insulation contractor who is not a member of the A. C. N. A. to seriously consider affiliation with this very active and aggressive body.

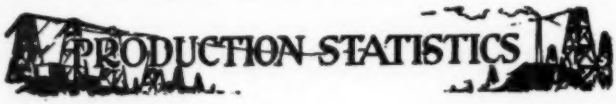
The Insulation Contractors' Association of Chicago has addressed a Resolution to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Illinois asking for their support of a bill to continue the N. R. A.

The Resolution points out that Industry, Labor and the Public have adjusted themselves to the Codes and to abolish them at this time would check recovery, destroy confidence and "probably create another downward spiral of bottomless deflation and financial chaos."

They also suggest that the N. R. A. be extended for a further period of two years.

The entire Resolution occupies two typewritten pages and may be examined in the office of "ASBESTOS" by anyone interested

ASBESTOS



Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	February 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	223.90	£2,798	15	..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	2,426.98	30,337	3	9
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd.)	48.50	578	10	..
King & Gath's Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	423.15	5,289	7	6
	3,122.53	£39,003	16	3
February 1934	*2,328.47*	*£29,092*	*15*	*6*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines and Industries, U. of S. A.)

	February 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	February 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	183.80	£ 1,838	740.10	£7,430
Chrysotile	1,612.70	11,780	1,300.90	9,761
Cape				
Blue	395.23	8,475	177.56	2,881
	2,191.73	£22,093	2,218.56	£20,072

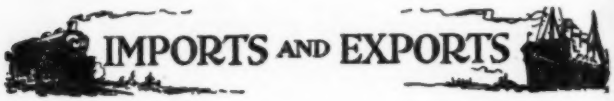
Canada.

The production figures for March have not been received up to time of going to press, probably thru delay in the mail.

Apropos of the article in our April 1935 number (Page 10) concerning New Zealand Asbestos B. Marcuse of the Canadian Asbestos Company, Montreal, tells us that he visited this deposit in 1916 and has specimens in his office taken therefrom.

And to think there was a time when we thought Congress was extravagant when it sent us free garden seeds.

Selected.



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	Feb. 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Feb. 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	24	2
Canada	6,575	8,189
Cyprus, Malta and Gozo	156	.....
Germany	....	1,117
Italy	....	1
Soviet Russia	82	..
	6,837	9,309
Value	$207,181	$327,693

Tabulation by Grades:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	24	2
Crude (Canada)	40	79
Crude (Italy)	....	1
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,215	3,844
Mill Fibre (Germany)	.....	1,117
Lower Grades (Canada)	3,320	4,266
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	156	.....
Lower Grades (Soviet Russia)	82	.....
	6,837	9,309

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Feb. 1934 Value	Feb. 1935 Value
Austria	531	624
Germany	2,001	372
United Kingdom	3,917	488
	$6,449	$1,484

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of February 1935 amounted to 37 tons, valued at $2,927; compared with 162 tons, valued at $10,102 in February 1934.

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Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	February 1934		February 1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	71,301	$ 4,000	33,593	$ 4,763
Pipe Covg. and Cement	159,631	5,910	359,729	29,272
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	102,714	44,981	110,537	48,617
Brake Lining—				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	29,847	.....	54,893
Not Molded	99,559[1]	15,250	113,301[1]	15,784
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	148,402	12,810	62,401	7,712
Asbestos Roofing	1,250[2]	7,736	3,819[2]	5,946
Other Manufactures	49,200	6,330	177,844	15,310

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs.

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Material:

	March 1934		March 1935	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	478	£9,388	1,091	£25,994
From Africa (U. of South)	965	14,364	814	10,189
From Africa (Port. E.)	13	256	....	.....
From Australia	4	125	18	260
From British India	....	.....	2	100
From Canada	68	1,179	71	1,393
From Cyprus	177	3,131	4	20
From Finland	..	8	8	50
From Germany	1	32	..	.....
From Italy	..	....	5	280
From Soviet Russia	48	475	10	381
From U. S. of America	72	1,307	....	.....
	1,826	£30,265	2,023	£38,667

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	March 1934		March 1935	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	3,958	£3,638	3,463	£2,594
To British India	5,153	7,988	1,652	4,911
To Australia	386	3,122	655	4,479
To Other British Countries	6,021	14,942	9,359	14,847
To Netherlands	1,144	3,946	858	3,201
To Belgium	348	2,812	402	2,734
To France	384	2,480	590	2,691
To Italy	695	4,063	399	2,758
To Other Foreign Countries	7,675	26,128	13,111	33,642
	25,764	£69,119	30,489	£71,857

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Statistics by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	March 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	March 1934 Value	March 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	March 1935 Value
United Kingdom	100	$ 5,910	125	$ 9,920
United States	6,626	281,707	5,100	256,034
Austria	.....	.....	.....	15
Australia	187	9,260	105	5,208
Belgium	.....	10	.....	100
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	.....	55
France	32	1,760	119	13,438
Germany	561	46,120	64	13,675
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	10
Italy	11	4,400	82	6,620
Japan	275	11,630	940	37,638
Netherlands	.....	4	.....	.....
Poland	.....	.....	.....	5
Spain	22	770	44	1,815
	7,814	$361,571	6,579	$344,533
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	35	735
United States	5,460	77,166	5,789	82,937
France	10	220	.....	.....
Germany	93	2,046	.....	.....
	5,563	$79,432	5,824	$83,672
	13,377	$441,003	12,403	$428,205

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.

Squeegee. Serial No. 360,538. Henrite Products Corp., Ironton, Ohio. For machinery packing composed of duck cloth and rubber and asbestos and rubber. Passed on April 23rd.

Porosil. Serial No. 361,195. Universal Insulation Company, Chicago, Ill. For heat and sound insulation material. Passed on April 16th.

Unifil. Serial No. 361,196. Universal Insulation Co., Chicago, Ill. For heat and sound insulation material. Passed on April 16th.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., whose birthday falls on May 17th; M. S. Sprague, Standard Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Cal., May 29th; F. H. Shipe, President, Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co., Washington, D. C., May 31st; Augustus S. Blagden, President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., June 2nd; Phil. Ziegenfuss, Vice President & Treasurer, Insulating & Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2nd; Chester H. Braselton, President, Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J., June 14th; George I. Hesslein, Treasurer, Insulations, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., June 14th; W. R. Seigle, Chairman, Johns-Manville Corp., New York City, N. Y., June 14th.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all the above named gentlemen.

The Philip Carey Company, Lockland, Cincinnati, O., on April 15th, put into operation the first unit of their new Rock Wool Plant at Lockland.

Rock Wool products furnished from this plant will consist of Rock Wool Insulating Cement, Rock Wool Industrial Blankets, Rock Wool Stove Pads, Loose Commercial Rock Wool in bags, Granulated Commercial Rock Wool in bags, Roll Rock Wool for home and oven insulation, also wall thickness Rock Wool Bats for home insulation. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture and selling of the various Rock Wool products suitable for home installation use.

Johns-Manville Corporation. Report for the first quarter has been issued by Johns-Manville Corporation and shows the following:

	1st Quarter 1934 (ending Mar. 31, 1934)	1st Quarter 1935 (ending Mar. 31, 1935)
Sales	$4,755,789.82	$6,447,415.41
Less Manufacturing Cost, Selling & Adm. Expense	4,374,779.81	5,697,873.33
Profit or **Loss** before depr., depletion and income taxes	381,010.01	749,542.08
Less Depr. and Depletion	457,091.06	446,595.58
Profit or **Loss** after Depr. & depletion	76,081.05	302,946.50
Less Income Tax Accrual	.....	56,368.31
Profit or **Loss** after Inc. Tax. Ac.	76,081.05	346,578.19
Profit or **Loss** per Common Share	.28	.15

ASBESTOS

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal. On May 1st, the Atlas Asbestos Company, Limited, moved to a new, large six story building at 110 McGill St., Montreal. They were formerly located at 142-144 St. Peter Street. This move gives the Company improved manufacturing facilities, new modern offices and showrooms and the latest in shipping facilities. The new premises are very much larger than those previously occupied, warranted by the increased volume of business.

Thermoid Company. Sales of Thermoid Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1935 showed an increase of more than 32% over the same period of 1934, according to Fred E. Schluter, Chairman. In March, Thermoid and subsidiaries shipped more tonnage than in any month in the company's 50-year history, except in one month, March 1929, which exceeded March 1935 by only 1½%. The gain in March this year over March 1934 was 28% with sales of the Southern Asbestos Company, not wholly-owned, also showing improvement over last year.

Sali Mountain Co., has moved its New York Office to 70 Pine Street, New York City. They were formerly located at 30 Broad Street.

Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited, Inc., on April 27th moved its New York Office to 70 Pine Street, New York City. They were formerly located at 30 Broad Street.

The Raybestos Division of Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., has just completed at the Bridgeport plant a new addition, in which it is housing a new physical testing equipment including a special new inertia machine and a 3-speed clutch testing machine developing 60-120 horsepower.

The new building is a modern single story structure 46'x80' utilizing Truscon clear span trusses (46 ft.) which eliminates the necessity for space-killing columns. A puttyless skylight, concrete floor and an all-steel-celotex 4-ply asphalt roof are other features.

M. R. Sherbino, formerly with the Midland Steel Corporation, is in charge of this testing laboratory.

Thermoid Company. The net loss of the Thermoid Company and its subsidiaries, exclusive of the Southern Asbestos Company, for the year ended December 31, 1934, is reported to be $113,982 against a net income of $115,718 for 1933, this after taxes, depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges.

Capital surplus was charged with $57,236.62, representing depreciation which has been taken by Thermoid Rubber Company and Thermoid Textile Company beyond the amounts allowable for tax purposes. Earned surplus was charged with approximately $107,000, representing a write-off of the cost of laboratory and equipment expense formerly capitalized (1931).

During 1934 over $150,000 was spent on new machinery and equipment, the management having approved such expenditures since the investment was estimated to pay for itself within 18 months thru resulting economies.

The Cape Asbestos Co
Limited
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1
Factory, Barking, Essex

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

Great success has been achieved with our latest specialty:-

100% AMOSITE INSULATION

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

Sales in 1935 are reported to have been running approximately 25% ahead of the corresponding period in 1934. Profits are also said to be running ahead of those shown in the first quarter of 1934.

In January 1935 the Thermoid Company acquired real estate and factory buildings formerly occupied by the Mercer Motor Company. These adjoin the present plants of Thermoid Textile and Thermoid Rubber Companies and make available to our enterprise about 170,000 additional square feet of factory space. It is expected that this will permit operations of the Woven Steel Hose and Rubber Company to be removed from present location which is inconvenient, and that substantial saving will result from having all operations of the various companies in Trenton conducted, as it were, "under one roof." The acquisition of all this property has involved a cash expenditure of less than $20,000. The balance of the purchase price is on mortgage, most of which will run for five years at 5%. The amount of cash expended was no more than would have been expended to construct sufficient warehouse space for raw materials. Such space was essential and is available in the new premises. Rental of unused portions of these premises is bringing in more than enough to take care of interest charges on the mortgage.

Captain James G. Ross, Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, was elected President of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, at the annual general meeting held early in April. Capt. Ross succeeds in this capacity, Dr. Selwyn G. Blaylock. The Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy is the leading association of mining and metallurgical men in Canada.

Lt. Col. George W. Smith of Thetford Mines, was elected Vice President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, at its recent annual meeting, Lt. Col. Smith representing the Province of Quebec.

Asbestos Corporation Limited on April 3rd suffered the loss, thru death, of one of its Directors, Hon. Walter G. Mitchell. The late Mr. Mitchell had been a member of the Board for several years and was a very well known and popular figure in legal and financial circles in Montreal.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Asbestos Corporation Limited, following the Annual Meeting, the vacancy on the Board, created by Mr. Mitchell's death, was filled by the election of Colonel the Hon. J. H. Ralston, K. C. Colonel Ralston is a member of the legal firm of which the late Mr. Mitchell was head, and is a prominent figure in Canadian politics and industry. He was formerly a Minister in the Cabinet of the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King at Ottawa.

Dr. Gerhard Rosenbaum of Guadalajara, Spain, is the author of an article appearing in a recent issue of the German magazine "The Zement," under the title "The Latest Progress of the

Asbestos cement Industry." A copy of the article can be borrowed from this office. It is of course written in German.

The Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., announces a new type full-molded brake lining set to be used on recent makes of Ford, Chevrolet and Chrysler cars, known as the Rusco Chieftain set. This Chieftain set will be a "ready to put on" product. Each set will be packed in an attractive box ready for display and sale.

General Asbestos & Rubber Division of North Charleston, S. C., has recently issued a most attractive 28 page catalogue on Garco Textiles. The catalogue gives illustrations and descriptions of various asbestos textiles. Some of the special asbestos textile products described are tin wiping strips, welding blankets, conveyor belts, stereotype mat dryers, strainer bags, bags for dust collection, wire wiping wicks, oil burner wicking, and awning cloths. This catalogue is a most worthy addition to our library on asbestos products.

CORRECTION

The News Item which appeared on page 35 of our April number concerning Carey distribution in Canada, should have read:

The Philip Carey Company Limited of Lennoxville, P. Q., has appointed the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, exclusive distributors for its insulation line in the Province of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces *and the City of Ottawa.*

They have also appointed Robert T. Purves & Company, Toronto, exclusive distributors for the Carey line in the Province of Ontario.

PATENTS

Manufacture of Rubber Bonded Abrasive Products. No. 1,990,737. Granted on February 12th to Joseph N. Kuzmick and Joseph A. Lange, Passaic, N. J., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application February 5th, 1934. Serial No. 709,792.

Described as the method of making an abrasive product which consists in incorporating naphthalene with rubber, subjecting the same to heat at relatively high temperatures and producing thereby the liquefaction of the rubber, and in then mixing the liquefied rubber with abrasive particles, synthetic resin and a vulcanizing agent.

Brake Band. No. 1,990,880. Granted on February 12th to Francis Jean Reuter, Washington, D. C., assignor to Packmat Corporation. Application March 13, 1931. Serial No. 522,393.

Described as a brake band comprising tightly intermeshed continuous strands of non-ferrous metal, strands of a refractory material and strands of a yarn having the properties of flax, inclined to the longitudinal direction of said band.

Brake Lining Applicator. No. 1,990,642. Granted on February 12th to Walter P. Evans and John H. Bawzom, Huntington Park, Calif. Application May 11, 1934. Serial No. 725,208. Description upon request.

Insulating Slabs. No. 1,990,554. Granted on February 12th to Herbert Libberton, Chicago, assignor to Soundex Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

A corporation of Illinois. Application February 19, 1930. Serial No. 429,587.

Described as in a process of forming heat and sound insulating material of binder coated fibres, a method of accelerating the setting of the binder of a moving mass of said fibres, which comprises maintaining the fibres of said mass rigid to one another between perforated plates and passing gases thru the plates and the mass while the mass is in motion.

Asbestos Faced Dryer Felt. No. 1,991,366. Granted on February 19th, to William A. Barrell, North Andover, Mass. Application February 13th, 1933. Serial No. 656,445.

Described as an asbestos faced dryer felt for paper machines, comprising two complete plies each contracted of interwoven body warp and filling strands combined with asbestos binder warp strands interlocked with filling strands of both plies and disposed so as to cover substantially the entire outer face of one of said plies, the total content of asbestos in the felt being contained in said binder strands.

High Pressure Brick containing Magnesia. No. 1,992,482. Granted on February 26th to Russell P. Heuer, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Assignor to General Refractories Co., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Application January 9, 1934. Serial No. 705,971.

The method of making a refractory of high density from non-plastic material preponderantly magnesia and a bonding substance, using non-plastic particles of relatively larger and smaller grain sizes which consists in mixing larger non-plastic particles resident on a 30 mesh per linear inch screen with smaller non-plastic particles and a bonding substance while employing not more than a relatively small proportion of intermediate grain sizes using a preponderant amount of magnesia in the mix in molding the mix in moist condition into a refractory shape in drying the refractory shape and in subjecting the dried, unburned refractory shape to firing temperature in a furnace structure during use.

Organic Fibre and Method of Preparing same. No. 1,992,589. Granted on February 26th to George R. Tucker, North Andover, and Langley W. Isom, Belmont, Mass.. assignors to Dewey & Almy, Chemical Company, N. Cambridge, Mass. Application April 17, 1931. Serial No. 530,996. Description upon request.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

This is to certify that the average circulation per issue of "ASBESTOS" for the six months' period July 1st to December 31st, 1934, was as follows: Copies sold 588; Copies distributed free 113; Total 701.

Secretarial Service, Publisher.
(Sgd.) A. S. ROSSITER.

Subscribed and sworn before me on this 26th day of January 1935.
(Sgd.) W. D. K. SHELMIRE,
(Seal) Notary Public
Commission expires March 7, 1935.

(The above published at request of Code Authority for Periodical Publishing and Printing Industry).

THIS AND THAT

On page 12 we describe a new type of siding shingle being marketed by the Ruberoid Co. Other manufacturers of asbestos cement products are requested to send us information on new and improved types, as they are developed, for description in our pages, supplying, wherever and whenever possible, plates illustrative of the product.

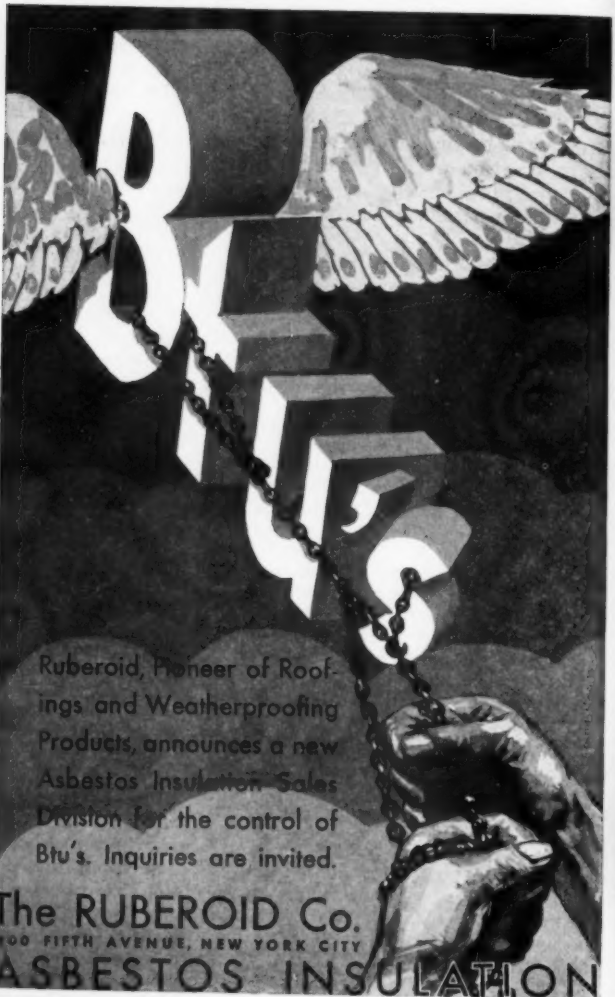
The latest novelty in asbestos products, is a disk or ring of creped asbestos paper, highly perfumed, and attractively colored and scalloped. The idea is to place them over an electric light bulb and when the bulb is lighted the heat diffuses the scent thruout the room, perfuming the air.

The novelty is marketed by The Cando Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., under the name Fleur-D-Lite and is advertised to dispel odors of cooking, tobacco, etc. Asbestos paper is used of course because it is fireproof and there is no danger of fire or charring when the light bulb becomes very hot.

We are indebted to the Hinman Asbestos Corporation of Cambridge for a box of these "asbestos smellers."

"The menace of fire in the home has been greatly cut down during the past decade" runs a reading notice in various newspapers. "The use of asbestos in various building materials—in shingles, wall partitions, garage linings, caulking putty and many others has been one of the chief preventives."

An ear muff of asbestos cloth is said to have been devised for the protection of ladies' ears when having a permanent wave, but so far as we know has not been manufactured in quantity or placed on the market. Hairdressers tell us that there is a real need for such an article.


BTU'S
Ruberoid, Pioneer of Roofings and Weatherproofing Products, announces a new Asbestos Insulation Sales Division for the control of Btu's. Inquiries are invited.
The RUBEROID Co.
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ASBESTOS INSULATION

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85% MAGNESIA
ENDURO HIGH TEMP.
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ROCK WOOL

Specializing for over 30 years in the manufacture of 85% Magnesia and Enduro High Temperature pipe and block insulations, Ehret has been constantly on the alert in building up a wide line of insulation products covering the hot and cold field. Today, Ehret distributors and contractors can supply every insulation need from the wide Ehret line, which includes all types of Asbestos Insulations, (Molded, Laminated and Cellular forms) Durocel Insulating Brick, Hair Felt, Woolfelt, Rock Wool, Cork and a complete line of insulating cements. Correspondence is invited with responsible distributing outlets. A booklet describing a partial list of Ehret Insulating Products will be sent free upon request.

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Who has lived well, laughed often and loved much. Who has gained the trust of pure women, and the love of little children. Who has filled his niche in life and accomplished his task. Who left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a beautiful poem, or a rescued soul. Who has looked for the best in others, and given the best he had. Whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction.

This Constitutes SUCCESS